

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

At the United Verde copper mine, Jerome, Arizona, the ore averages 6½ per cent copper. It carries from 15 per cent, to 32 per cent sulphur. When heap roasted, such ore is piled three feet high on eight inches of wood, which, being ignited, fires the sulphur on the ore, the burning from five to eight weeks, when the now desulphurized ore goes to the furnaces.

The Tombstone Consolidated Mining company has announced that it will at once begin the erection of a forty stamp mill on Toughnut Hill in Tombstone for the reduction of its ores, and also will begin the construction of a standard gauge railroad to the main line to handle the output. The idea that there would be profit in deep mining has been verified. The mill will use both concentrators and cyaniding processes, and thus every particle of ore brought up will be properly worked and financial returns increased.—Copper Era.

W. H. Bradrick, secretary of the Braganza Mining Co., arrived here on Sunday last from Chicago, and left yesterday for the company's property, which is known as the Henrietta, in the Big Bug section. His camp is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill, which was shut down some time ago to allow the construction of a cyanide plant. This plant is now almost finished, and a tunnel is being run that will tap the vein at a much greater depth than the present workings. He expects to start the mill as soon as the cyanide plant is finished, and anticipates good results for the Henrietta.—Prescott Journal Miner.

The diamond drill to be used on the Verde Chief property has arrived in Jerome and will be taken to the mine as soon as possible and started at work. The drill is a hand machine, and with it they will be enabled to sink holes on their property to a depth of between four and five hundred feet. As the work will be done principally from underground workings, this drill will enable the company to explore its group to a depth of over 1000 feet. The Eureka Gold & Copper Mining company's property is the southwest extension of the Verde Chief, and the development of the V. C. means the development of the Eureka.—Jerome Mining News.

Reliable word comes from Pearce to the effect that the management who are now working the Commonwealth under lease, will soon start the other forty stamps and increase the number of men employed. Considerable ore is being stoped out near the surface in the vicinity of where the big cave-in occurred. From two to three bars of high grade bullion are being shipped each month as the result of the clean up of the mill. John Metcalf, formerly connected with the Copper Queen company at Bisbee, is acting as foreman of the mine. With the bringing into commission of the forty stamps

now idle and a corresponding increase in the working force, Pearce will soon resume her place among the thrifty mining camps.—Tucson Star.

The sump on the 800 foot level of the big shaft was cleaned out yesterday and three shifts put to sinking. The shaft is 8x24 and it will require considerable time to reach the 1,000 foot level, but the work is to be rushed as rapidly as miners and machinery can accomplish the task. The company does not intend to cut any other stations until the 1,000-foot level shall have been reached. It is expected that the work of sinking will require a year's time, and will only be completed then with good luck attending the handling of the water and hoisting of the dirt. A winze has been started on the 800-foot level in ore found in one of the drifts which promises to open up into a large sized ore body. Considerable native silver is being taken out of the ore stopes on the 400 and 700 foot levels, pieces of which make excellent specimens for a cabinet, the rock being literally covered with flakes of the white metal.—Tombstone Prospector.

One of the largest and richest bodies of gold bearing ore ever found in Arizona has been uncovered in the Union mine, Chapparral gulch. The Union does not belong to the Jesse mines Company, but is the individual property of John S. Jones, who has been developing same for some time. It is said in mining circles that the ore now exposed in the Union makes the property easily worth half a million dollars. The Little Jesse mill has made a run on the ore, and a bar of gold was brought in a few days ago. The strike was made on what is known as the Blair ledge, and the vein was encountered in a drift which was started from the main tunnel on the Union. This drift has been run through a body of ore for 100 feet which ranges from eight to twelve feet in width and which carries values ranging from 2½ to 40½ gold per ton, and the drift is still going forward in this ore body.—Prescott Courier.

A Goldfield, Nevada, special says: One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven tons of high-grade ore were shipped from Goldfield to coast and Salt Lake smelters last week, a very fair increase over all previous records. This ore was nearly all bonanza stuff on which the fortunate owners were anxious to realize as fast as possible. The immense quantity of so-called low-grade ore on the dumps of Goldfield mine—the dumps which have helped to make the camp famous—has barely commenced to move, though the railroad is now practically prepared to handle everything offered. However, the owners of the earlier leaser's dumps are showing signs of getting ready to market the ore and shipment will doubtless increase from this time on. None of the new Red Top ore has been shipped to date. The richest of it is being sacked and stored in the

lower levels of the mine while the second grade ore is being sacked and piled on the surface. Judging from appearances this second grade ore will run over 100½ to the ton. Free gold is visible in it to the naked eye. A shipment of 10 tons was made this week to a local sampler as a test. All reports indicate that the new strike is holding out well and that the vein has been tapped on three levels, the 50, 100 and 160, though it is said not to be so rich on the lower level.

The purchase by Jack Hanlon, who was in Prescott this week, of a one-quarter interest in the Beehive mine, of John Dick, brings to light a remarkable story of a result that has been accomplished by a man after three years of hard and persistent work. In early days thousands of dollars were taken out of the Beehive by James Shirley, the ore values being of a sensational character. Then water in the shaft drove him out, and the hole was abandoned until three years ago, when John Dick took hold of the property. In order to drain the shaft, he has been driving a tunnel, and at the end of three years he has succeeded in his purpose. The tunnel is 300 feet long, and follows a stringer of ore which he has taken out as the work progressed, and placed it on the dump outside after assorting it from the valueless rock. After striking the shaft he put up a winze, and has found that the ore chute is continuous. The Beehive is located in the Hassayampa district, and old miners remember the time when it was considered about the richest property in that section. In a few months it will probably be opened up to such an extent that the mining world will be attracted to Yavapai county as it was to Goldfield.—Prescott Journal Miner.

With silver quoted at 63½ in New York City, and still going up, it means much for the future prosperity of Tombstone and other Cochise county camps. For some time past there has been a rumor to the effect that in the lower workings of some of the properties of the Consolidated company there was beginning to show a marked increase in the appearance of copper indications, and that eventually the mines would be copper properties instead of gold and silver, as has become the case in Butte, Montana, in many of the mines, and is becoming the fact in many other camps. There now seems to be some basis upon which to warrant the prediction. Ore is now being taken out of the Emerald that yields a good return in copper, and the percentage seems to be on the increase as the work of sinking on the ore proceeds. It has been the contention of parties that have worked in the mines at Butte that as soon as the Consolidated company got to working below the water level any distance that copper would be found in large quantities, as the formations in general are exactly like those in the big copper camp of Montana and that everything promised to the same result. With the

floods being made in the Emerald it begins to look as though the camp will eventually develop into another Butte.—Prospector.

## Railroad Would Ruin 2,000,000 Acres of Land.

Interstate difficulties growing out of divergent interests may result between Colorado and California over the question of erecting dams across the Colorado river in Colorado for the purpose of furnishing irrigation for the arid lands of Colorado, Arizona and parts of California.

The Los Angeles realty board and chamber of commerce authorized the appointment of committees to wait upon United States Senator Flint and Congressman McLaughlin to get their support in the matter.

It is charged that the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad, better known as the Moffatt road, which is now building from Denver to Salt Lake, is endeavoring through the courts of Colorado to prevent the construction of the proposed reservoirs along the Colorado river in the Grand Canyon, Brown's park and northwestern Colorado, urging as a reason for so doing the railroad's requirements in right of way.

It is the contention of the local commercial bodies that the prevention of building of the dams would destroy the irrigation plans of the government looking to the reclamation of about 2,000,000 acres of arid lands in the southwest.—Copper Era.

## High Grade or Low.

Years ago, when mining was in its infancy in this western country, nothing appealed to the mining operator and the prospector but a high grade proposition. This was not from choice, but was owing to conditions then existing; to the long distance from market, the lack of transportation facilities, and the high prices paid for labor and supplies, to say nothing of the inadequate milling and reduction methods then pertaining. Now, however, with almost every condition of that day and date reversed, it is the big low grade mine that appeals to the experienced mining man and mill operator, and, as a general thing, it is the great low grade proposition which pays the most in dividends and whose production continues for years after the exhaustion of the rich mine.

The investor, seeking a producing and paying mine, is generally much more favorably impressed with a great low grade proposition than he is with a mine having rich ore, but in small bodies. Nearly all of the great camps of the west are, comparatively speaking, low-grade propositions; the rich mines which have made fortunes for their owners being exceptions to the general rule. Furthermore, the low-grade mine is much better for a camp than is a high grade, small vein producer, as such a mine necessitates the employment of more men, the erection of mills, smelters and reduction works, while more money is in circulation as

a result, and the masses, accordingly, are more benefited than if the camp possessed mines with small veins but of high value.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Globe, which is rapidly coming to the front as one of the largest of the cities of the Territory, expects to have a street car line shortly and a franchise has been granted to T. D. Morris. The line must be completed within two years.

## Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

## Portland Exposition.

The Santa Fe has made the following rate to the Portland Exposition: 10 day tickets, \$1.05; 45.05, good for 21 days. An extension of five days on the 10 day tickets will be granted by payment of 5¢, and 10 days on the 21 day tickets on payment of 10¢. Tickets will be sold only on Thursdays, and passengers will have to take special exposition train from San Francisco every Saturday morning. Stopover will be allowed on return trip on ten day tickets by payment of 5¢.

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